The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,504.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3. 1789.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

SIR, *Carron-Inn, Dec. 31. 1788.*

WE the undersigned request you, as Convener of the County of Stirling, to call a meeting of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply, to consider the PRESENT SITUATION of PUBLIC AFFAIRS, and what is proper for them to do; and we think Friday the 9th of January next, a very proper day for that purpose.

(Signed) *Fincastle, A. Bruce, R. Belsches, Walter Ferrier, John Ogilvie, John Strachan, Michael Bruce, William Cadel.*

Addressed to
W. Morehead, Esq; of Herbertshire.

The CONVENER, in compliance with the above request, appoints the meeting desired, to be at Stirling, on Friday the 9th of January 1789, at noon.

By appointment of a Meeting of the Commissioners of Supply of the County of Lanark, held at Lanark 17th December 1788.

JAMES CUNISON, Clerk of Supply of said County, hereby intimates and requests, That every Gentleman of said county, possessed in property or superiority of 100 l Scots of valuation, do lodge with him at his offices, as Sheriff-clerk at Lanark, Hamilton, and Glasgow, on or before the 20th January 1789, notes of their names and designations, and the names and designations of their eldest sons and heirs apparent, and of their bailies of regality and barony; so as the same may be laid before a meeting of the Commissioners of Supply of the county, appointed to be held at Hamilton upon the 30th January 1789.—Which meeting is to make up a complete List of Commissioners of Supply for the county, and transmit the same to their member of Parliament, so as a new nomination of Commissioners may be obtained during the present Session of Parliament.

Money to be Sunk.

TO be SUNK on a liferent annuity, FIVE HUNDRED or SIX HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling.

For particulars, apply to William Young, writer, at his house, George's Street.

Not to be repeated.

Impediments in Speech Cured,

Defects in Public Speaking surmounted.

MR ANGIER of London, well known to Gentlemen of the first eminence in this City, for his success in Curing Impediments in Speech, still continues in Edinburgh. Undoubted proofs of his success can be produced in this City. His practice in Curing Impediments has furnished him with more powerful means than any which to his knowledge have been offered to the Public, for attaining the expressions of Oratory, and for removing defects in Respiration, Voice, Articulation, Tone, or Accent, either in public or private speaking.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of Mr Angier's assistance while in this country, are entreated to let their intentions be known to him as soon as possible, as he is solicited to go to Bath, where he will in future reside, and is expected there so soon as his engagements in Edinburgh will permit him to depart.

He is to be found at Mr Milton's, Paterson's Court, Lawnmarket.

LOTTERY OF SILVER PLATE,

JEWELLERY, AND HARDWARE.

D. M'KAIN has now got matters so well regulated, that he has fixed *Monday 19th January 1789*, for the drawing of his Lottery, when he can assure the Public it will most certainly commence. There are yet, however, some tickets remaining on hand, and he hopes those wishing to adventure will take the earliest opportunity of providing themselves.

Schemes *gratis*, and tickets 5 s. each, to be had at Mess. Thomas Neilson and Co.'s, No. 12, South Bridge Street; Mr John Fairbairn, stationer, Castlehill; Mr John Little, grocer, Lawnmarket; Thomas Brown, stationer and printseller, Parliament Close; Mr William Raeburn, perfumer, North Bridge Street, and at his Warehouse, Glasgow; and at D. M'Kain's own house, Campbell's Close, Cowgate.

Sale of Jewellery, Hardware, &c.

AT IRISH COST.

AS the COPARTNERY betwixt Peter Forrester and Patrick Fraser, carried on under the Firm of PETER FORRESTER and COMPANY, Merchants in Edinburgh, is to be DISSOLVED at Whitsunday first, by mutual consent,—their elegant STOCK in TRADE, consisting of Jewellery, Silver-Plate, Watches, Plated Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. to a very large amount, will be sold off at prime cost. The sale to commence on Monday the 5th January, at their shop, opposite the Cross, and continue till all is sold off.

It is requested that those *indebted* to the above Company, will immediately order payment of their accounts, as they must all be settled before the Dissolution takes place.

Edinburgh, January 1. 1789.

Dissolution of Copartnery.

THE Copartnership carried on here by the subscribers, under the firm of JOHN ALSTON and COMPANY, Silk Mercers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The subscriber John Alston is authorised to receive and discharge the debts due to the Company, to whom any having claims against the concern will apply.

Glasgow, December 29. 1788. } *John Alston youngest. John Bell.*

The business of the former company, is now carried on in the same shop by Bell and Boyd.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION IN LOTS,

at the Shop No. 26. South Bridge Street, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 5th January 1789, at ten o'clock forenoon,

THE Whole Stock in Trade of James Kilpatrick, merchant at Dunbar, for behoof of his Creditors.

The Goods consist of

Broad and narrow Cloths.
Breeches and Vest Stuffs.
Hats, Hosiery, and Linens.
Printed Callicoes, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs.
Shalloons, Manoes, Durants.
Camblets and Mawds.
Muslins, Cambrics, Lawns, Muslinets, and Demitties.
Flannels and Bed Covers.
Modes, Florentines, Ribbons, Laces, and Edgings.
Sewing Silks, Buttons, Cotton Yarn, three Boxes Tea, &c.

The Goods have been bought within these few months, all in good order, mostly in whole pieces; will be found well worth the attention of dealers in these sorts of goods, and will be exposed in lots from 10 l. to 100 l. value.

This Day is published,

BY WILLIAM CREECH,

(Elegantly printed in two large volumes octavo, illustrated with elegant MAPS, price 14 s. bound,

TRAVELS

FROM ST PETERSBURGH, IN RUSSIA,

TO

Various Parts of Asia.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY JOHN BELL OF ANTERMONY.

☞ The high character which these Travels bear, in point of authentic information, and the great variety of curious matter to be found in them, respecting those countries through which the author travelled, by a route which as yet is very little known, joined to the extreme scarcity of this book, from the demand for it upon the continent, were the motives for the publication of this new edition. The maps in the former edition being wretchedly executed, and at the same time quite erroneous and imperfect, the publisher has substituted in their place new and accurate maps, taken from the latest and best authorities, particularly the Russian Atlas, in which the author's route is carefully traced, together with the several towns, villages, and stations, which are mentioned in the course of his travels.

This Day is Published,

BY J. ROBERTSON, and Sold by all the Booksellers,

ORNAMENTED WITH

A Beautiful Large Quarto

MAP OF SCOTLAND,

Elegantly Engraved,

THE

UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK

FOR 1789.

CONTAINING,

All the Scots Lists of any importance;

Complete Lists of

THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY,
BRITISH AND IRISH PEERAGE,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Officers of State, Privy Council, Foreign Ministers, &c.

WITH THE

Governors and Councils of the British Settlements
IN THE EAST INDIES,
Sovereign Princes in Europe, &c. &c.

☞ The List of the SCOTS NOBILITY—arranged in the order in which they are called at elections—is more accurate than any hitherto Published, the Dates of their Creation being ascertained from their Charters, and the authentic Records of the Kingdom.

Commissions, accompanied with money, may be addressed to J. ROBERTSON, the Publisher, Old Fishmarket Close, Edinburgh.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By T. and J. Ruddiman, Booksellers and Stationers, South Bridge-street,

LARGE AND SMALL COPIES OF

The Town and Country Almanack,

FOR 1789.

☞ This Almanack contains, besides all the usual Rise, the complete Civil Establishments of the East-India Company in Bengal, at Madras and Bombay;

COMPREHENDING

The Governors & Councils, Boards of Trade and Revenue,	Advocates and Attornies, Surgeons and Assistants, WITH
Merchants, Factors, & Writers,	A short History of the Company.

ALSO,

THE COMPLETE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS OF BENGAL AND MADRAS,

(Corrected to the latest date.)

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY,

ANNO 1788,

Begins drawing the 16th February 1789, and is the first that ever had a CAPITAL PRIZE of

THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS,

BESIDES

One	of	L. 25,000	Five	of	L. 5000
One	—	20,000	Eleven	—	2000
One	—	15,000	Twenty-five	—	1000
Two	—	10,000	Thirty	—	500

THE TICKETS AND SHARES,

In Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths,

Stamped and secured pursuant to Act of Parliament are sold and registered by

WHITE AND MITCHEL,

At the Licensed State Lottery Office opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh,

On account of Messr. Richardson & Goodlick, London;

Where, and at this Office,

THE MOST CAPITAL PRIZES

have been sold,

And no where else in Scotland on their account.

Money for the prizes will be paid here at current value so soon as drawn, or, agreeable to act of Parliament, in June 1789, without any deduction.

Correspondents may have tickets or shares sent, on remitting bills at sight or a short date.

Schemes to be had Gratis at this Office.

Letters, post paid, duly answered.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE ENDEAVOUR,

ROBERT ROBERTSON Master,

Now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and places adjacent, and will sail the 7th January inst.

The Endeavour has good accommodation for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the Edinburgh Coffee-house, No. 1. Sweeting's Alley; morning and evenings on board.

By authority of the Right Honourable the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Scotland,

That upon Friday the 16th day of January 1789, there is to be exposed to public roup and sale, before the said judge at Edinburgh, within the ordinary Court place, at twelve o'clock noon,

THE NEW SLOOP OR VESSEL,

lately launched, lying in the harbour of Montrose, built by the deceased Thomas Finlay, carpenter in Montrose, measuring 53¾ tons with her whole furniture and apparelling; and is then to be set up at the sum of 2 l. 10 s. per ton, or 133 l. 2 s. 6 d. Sterling.

The articles and conditions of sale of the said sloop, are to be seen at the Admiralty office, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, or in the hands of Samuel Watson, one of the Procurators before the said High Court, at any time betwixt and the sale.

LEITH GLASS WORKS.

THE EDINBURGH GLASS-HOUSE COMPANY continues to carry on their Manufacture at LEITH, in all its various Branches;—and they have just now on hand

A complete Assortment of
FLINT GLASS,
CROWN GLASS, &
BOTTLES.

Their Crown Glass will be found of the best quality, and may be had either whole, in Cases, or cut into Squares.

Their Stock of Flint or Crystal Glass, both cut and plain, is large and elegant, consisting of a great variety of Patterns, executed by some of the first Workmen in the kingdom, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Orders addressed to ARCHIBALD GEDDES will be duly attended to.

PRESENT PRICES OF

TEAS and SPIRITS,

AT JOHN [illegible], Esq; Head of Constable's Close.

Teas per lib.	s.	d.	Spirits per gal.	s.	d.
Bohea,	2	0	Best Jamaica Rum,	8	0
Congo,	3	2	Ditto,	7	0
Ditto,	3	6	Single ditto,	5	0
Finest, 4 s. and	4	6	Strong Coniac Brandy,	9	0
Swedish Tea,	4	8	Proof ditto,	7	6
Fine ditto,	5	0	Good ditto,	6	6
Finest,	5	6	Dutch Cinn. Waters,	13	0
Green Tea, 3 s. 6 d. &	4	0	Shrub,	4	6
Fine ditto,	6	0	British Brandy,	4	0
Fine Hyson, 7 s and	8	0	Fine Old Whisky at 2 s. 6 d.		
Fine Coffee,	1	8	2 s. 8 d. 3 s. and 3 s. 4 d.		

New Fruits at lowest prices.

J. SWANSTON asserts, That none in the trade can offer any of the above articles upon better terms.

P. S. They who take pounds of tea or gallons of spirits, may have sugar at ¾ per lib.

Whitebread's Porter, at 3 s. per dozen.

DRAWING MATERIALS,

COLOURS, &c.

The elegant and useful Art of Drawing and Painting being presently in such esteem,

ESPLIN and FORBES beg leave to inform the Lovers of those Polite Arts, particularly the Ladies, that they have just procured from LONDON and PARIS, a most complete assortment of all the articles requisite in

DRAWING, COLOURING, & PAINTING, &c.

At this Season,

A very proper present to youth of both sexes,

REEVES superfine prepared WATER COLOURS in boxes, from 6 s. to 3 l. 3 s. the set, with complete apparatus.

Great variety of Drawing Books, Japanning Paint, plain and coloured Flowers, and patterns for all manner of sewed work, at their shop below the Exchange, north side of the High Street, Edinburgh; where may be had, also the following curious and useful articles, and most of them no where else in Scotland.

China Water for cleaning pictures, marble, mahogany, wainscot, and leather, in bottles, 2 s. each.

Dalmahoy's Plate Powder, for cleaning silver plate, &c. 1 s. the box.

Dowdney's Essence of Bark, for cleaning boot tops, saddles, &c. 1 s. the bottle.

Bayley's Scouring Drops, for cleaning silks and other stuffs, 1 s. the bottle.

Scots Liquid True Blue, for dying and cleaning silk stockings, furs, and feathers.

Curious Botanical Paper for taking impressions from leaves, plants, &c.

Indian Glue, for cementing china, &c. 1 s the stick.

Essential Salt of Lemons, 1 s. the box.

Indian Rubbers, for cleaning gloves, paper, &c.

French Chalk, for cleaning silks, &c.

Highland Society of Scotland.

A General Meeting of this Society is, in terms of the Royal Charter, to be held on Tuesday the thirteenth day of January 1789, at twelve o'clock noon, in the Hall, Carrubber's Close, when it is expected that all the members then in town will attend precisely at the hour of meeting, as, besides the usual business, there is to be a ballot on several applications for admission, and, by the rules of the Society, no ballot can proceed till twenty members are present.

It is proposed that the members in town shall dine in Cameron's, on the day of the general meeting.—Dinner on the table at four o'clock; and names to be left with the waiter on Monday the 12th instant.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Esq; of Arniston, Vice-President, in the Chair.

By order of the Committee of Directors,

JOHN LESLY Dep. Sec.

SALE OF BROAD CLOTHS, &c.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 4th of February next, between the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

The WHOLE STOCK of Broad Cloths, Shalloons, Swandowns, and others, belonging to Archibald M'Dowall, merchant and broad-cloth manufacturer in Edinburgh, lying within his ware-room there, in one or more lots, as purchasers shall incline.

And on Wednesday the 18th of February next, at the same place and hour,

The whole Stock of Wool, Yarn, Broad Cloths, Manufacturing Utensils, and others, belonging to the said Archibald M'Dowall, lying at his Broad Cloth Factory at Pumpshain Mill, about four miles east of Edinburgh, in one or more lots.

The Goods in the ware room at Edinburgh may be seen every lawful day, between eleven o'clock forenoon, and two afternoon. Those at the Broad Cloth Factory will be shown at any time by Mr M'Dowall, or by Thomas Bannister, servant there; and inventories of the goods, with copies of the articles of roup, are in the hands of Mr Oswald Smith, banker in Edinburgh, Thomas Bell, writer there, and Messrs Cleming and Douglas merchants in Glasgow.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Master,

Is now lying on the berth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 11th current.

This vessel is fitted up in the most elegant manner for the accommodation of passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh; at Mrs Hay's, Leith, or on board the vessel.

A HOUSE CARPENTER.

WANTED,

A HOUSE CARPENTER to work himself, and to oversee other workmen, and keep accounts.

Apply to James Ferrier, writer to the signet.

Canongate Kilwinning Lodge.

THE most Worshipful Grand Master having signified his intention of visiting this Lodge on Tuesday evening next, the right Worshipful Master begs the Brethren of the Lodge will meet him at half past six o'clock that evening. It is expected the other Lodges in Town will favour them with their attendance upon this occasion.

St John's Chapel, January 3. 1789.

Additional List of Certificates with

respect to the killing of Game, issued by the Sheriff-Clerk of Renfrewshire, from the 19th day of October to the 31st day of December 1788 years inclusive.

CERTIFICATES at 2 l. 2 s.

Mr John Lousdale remaining in Paisley.

Boyd Portersield, Esq; of Portersield, residing at Ducha in the parish of Kilmacolm.

GAME KEEPERS at 10 s. 6 d.

John Montgomery, residing at Duchal Moreshil, Game-keeper to the said Boyd Portersield, Esq; upon his lands of Duchal, Blackholmside, and Dunniston.

Alexander Robertson, residing at Castle-Semple, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Game-keeper to William M'Dowal, Esq; of Garthland, upon his lands and estates lying in the parishes of Lochwinnoch, Kilbarchan, and Paisley.

ROB. WALKINSHAW Sheriff-Clerk

By order of his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp duties,

JOHN BRETTELL Secretary.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE VEITCH, Merchant in Edinburgh.

WHEREAS it has been notified to Charles Selkrig, accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee for the creditors of George Veitch, merchant in Edinburgh, That Mr Veitch has now transacted the whole debts due by him, except to a very trifling amount; and, as in this case, the trustee deems it proper and expedient for him to resign the management; therefore he hereby requests a general meeting of the creditors, to be held in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 26th January current, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of receiving his resignation, and for electing another trustee or trustees in his place, or for adopting such other plan, as may seem most expedient to them for speedily winding up the affairs.

CHARLES SELKRIG

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN HAIG, Late Distiller at Lochtin.

A State of such of the bankrupt's effects as have been converted into money, and a state of the debts which have been proved on his estate, and lodged in terms of the law, with a general state of the bankrupt's affairs brought down to the 4th day of December last, have been made up by the trustees on the sequestrated estates of the said John Haig, and will lie at the house of David Steuart, banker in Edinburgh, one of the trustees, open for the inspection of the creditors or their agents, until Wednesday the 4th day of March next, when the trustees request a general meeting of the creditors, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at twelve o'clock noon, to give such orders as shall appear necessary for the future management of the estate.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN STEIN, late Distiller at Kennetpans.

A State of such of the bankrupt's effects as have been converted into money, and a state of the debts which have been proved on his estate, and lodged in terms of law, with a general state of the bankrupt's affairs, brought down to the 29th day of November last, have been made up, and will lie at the house of James Craig, merchant in Edinburgh, the trustee, No. 10. St Andrew's Square, open for the inspection of the creditors and their agents, until Monday the 2d day of March next, when the trustee requests a general meeting of the creditors, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at twelve o'clock noon, to give such orders as shall appear necessary for the future management of the estate.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of BROOM and GRAHAM, Merchants in Perth.

GEORGE CONDIE writer in Perth, having, at a General Meeting of the said creditors, been chosen trustee upon the sequestrated estate real and personal of the said Broom and Graham; and his appointment having been confirmed by the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, he, therefore, in terms of the statute, hereby requires the whole creditors of the said Broom and Graham to lodge with him their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the same, betwixt and the 31st day of July next 1789, being nine calendar months after the date of awarding the sequestration. And such of the creditors as shall neglect to comply with this requisition, are hereby certified, that they shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.

At the General Meeting of the Creditors, held upon the 29th December last, Benjamin Broom, one of the partners of the said Company of Broom and Graham, made an offer of purchasing from the creditors, for his own behoof, the whole merchant-goods and household furniture belonging to the said company, at a certain valuation already put thereon by two neutral persons, and to pay the same by equal portions, upon 6 and 9 months credit on the following terms:—That the Creditors should grant a full and ample discharge to him and his partner of their different claims against the Company, and that he should be allowed a further discount of 5 per cent. from the appraised values. At the same time, he offered security to the satisfaction of the Creditors present, and he and his cautioners have signed a letter, making the above offer, which is lodged with the trustee. These reduced values, with the sum lodged by the factor in the branch of the Bank of Scotland in Perth, and the debts given up by the bankrupts, which may be supposed to be good, will make up a total dividend of about 12 s. 3 d. Sterling per pound, but from which there will fall to be deducted the expense of the sequestration and management.

Before concluding any agreement with the said Benjamin Broom, the Creditors present directed the trustee to insert an advertisement in the newspapers to the above purpose, and to request the whole Creditors will, on or before Monday the 26th January current, either by a writing under their hands, directed to the trustee, signify their acceptance or refusal of the above proposal, in case a more advantageous offer is not then made, or meet by themselves, or their agents properly authorised for that purpose, within the house of John Burt vintner in Perth, upon the said 26th January current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, to consider of the said proposal.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *Dec.* 30.

Kew, Dec. 30.

HIS Majesty passed yesterday quietly, has not had a good night, but is calm this morning.

LLOYD's LIST.—*Dec.* 30.

THE Tarleton, Christian, from Liverpool for Africa, foundered off St David's Head the 28th ult. the crew saved.

The Fame, late Mathews, from Gallipoly for Hamburg, is put into Crettzel in distress.

The Constant, ——, from Bayonne to London, is put into Penzance with damage.

The Industry, Mugridge, from London, is lost on the North Blake Head; the crew saved.

The Hero, Mahew, from London to Jersey and the southern fishery, is lost off Jersey, and all the crew drowned.

The Four Brothers, Mills, from Liverpool to London, foundered at sea; eleven of the crew were taken on board the Mary, Howe, and landed at Plymouth.

Captain Bull, of the Grantham Packet, from Jamaica, spoke the following ships, viz. on the 4th inst. in lat. 49. 17. N. long. 13. W. the Olive Branch, ——, from Brazils, last the Cape of Good Hope, leaky, but not in want of any thing, out three weeks. On the 8th ditto, lat. 51. 10. N. long. 11. 47. W. the Polly, Williamson, from Philadelphia to London, out six weeks, all well. On the 21st ditto, lat. 48 6. N. long. 11. 4. W. the Nelly, Robertson, from St Ubes to Jersey, had lost her mainmast, out 28 days, in want of bread and other articles, which Captain Bull supplied him with; had got a jury mast up. On the 23d ditto, lat. 48. 16. N. long 7. 17. W. the Three Sisters, Wilson, from London to Jamaica, all well.

Captain Storey, of the Neptune, arrived in Stangate Creek from Nice, spoke the Mary Francis, Brine, from Leghorn for London, off Cape St Vincent's, all well.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 2—Holland, 1.

Due—Ireland, 3.—France, 1.—Flanders, 1.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *Dec.* 29.

THE report of the Committee of the whole House, which sat on Friday upon the State of the Nation, was brought up, and the Resolutions read by the Clerk.—Upon putting the question on the first resolution,

Lord *Rawdon* rose. He declared, that after what had passed on a former night, he had but little right to suppose for a more favourable termination upon the amendment he then took the liberty of proposing, by any repetition; yet, in justice to himself, and to the sentiments of those noble Lords who had done him the honour to agree with and support his ideas on that head, he should now propose the same amendment to the House he had then done in the Committee. It was by no means his intention to obtrude on their patience by a recapitulation of what had been said in its behalf; but he did it merely with the view, and for the sole purpose of having it entered upon their records, which he understood would not be otherwise the case; and he was still so firmly convinced of its justice and propriety, that he could not consent to this business being handed down to posterity, without a justification of himself and those who voted with him. His Lordship then made his motion, which was negatived without a division.

The first and second resolutions were then reported and agreed to without a division. The Lord Chancellor was upon the point of putting the third, when

Lord *Hay* (Earl of Kinnoul) rose, and desired, before the question was finally decided, to state his objections to the third resolution. His Lordship, in the first place, drew a very clear distinction between the situation of an *heir apparent* and *presumptive heir*. In the whole of the long string of precedents, not a single case occurred in which an heir apparent had been of full age and capacity to direct the public affairs. There might be very solid reasons for limiting the powers of a Regent in the person of a presumptive heir, on whom the Crown might eventually devolve; which would by no means operate as an argument for limiting the prerogatives of the Crown, when placed in the hands of the Heir Apparent, who must, in the course of nature, wear the Crown. From this position, he argued very forcibly against adopting any mode of supplying the executive power in any other way than immediately investing the Prince with the exercise of the constitutional powers of the Crown. Were these prerogatives given as baubles to please the Monarch? or was he invested with them for the benefit of the community? Certainly the latter. Why then was the Prince to be stripped of them under pretexts of preserving the dignity of the Crown? His Lordship next adverted to the extraordinary method in which this measure was to be effected. A commission was to be introduced, which purported to be an instrument signed by his Majesty, which in fact his Majesty could not sign in his present situation. But this defect was to be supplied by a fiction for the first time introduced into the constitution, by which fiction the two Houses were to constitute a third branch of the legislature, and pass bills to invest the Prince with a mutilated Regency. His Lordship here took an opportunity to pay a most elegant compliment to the good sense, the patriotism, the manly fortitude, and the filial affection of his Royal Highness. The nation had every thorough hope from him. Why then, at the moment of his entering upon the government of a people whom he loved with the most ardent affection, should such foul suspicions be entertained of his future conduct? It was unmanly, it was ungenerous; it was a suspicion which the people did not entertain; on the contrary, the nation relied upon him with the most perfect confidence, and that consideration alone had administered comfort to the public, and had in some measure alleviated the heavy calamity which had fallen upon the country. It became their Lordships to enquire, whether this commission so created was conformable to law; for that purpose he desired that the statute of 23d of Henry VIII. might be read.

The Clerk read the statute, by which it is enacted, that whenever any bill receives the Royal assent by commission, such commission must be signed with the Royal Sign Manual. His Lordship desired to know what sort of fiction that must be which would obviate a direct and positive statute? How would the votes of the Houses supply his Majesty's signature, which according to law must be signed with his own hand? His Lordship having commented with great acumen upon this part of his argument, earnestly recommended it to the House to reject the third resolution, and take the only step which God and Nature, and the constitution of the country, pointed out, by calling upon the Heir Apparent to the seat of government.

The Lord Chancellor again read the resolution, and put the question; but

Lord *Kinnaird* thought it exceedingly requisite, that before their Lordships bound themselves by any resolutions, they should know what they were actually going to reserve. By the first resolution, his Majesty was declared incapable of the duties of his station; by the second, the right of supplying that defect was declared to be vested in the two Houses of Parliament; and now they were going by a third, to resolve that defect should be instantly supplied.—But how?—by what means?—The resolution did not say;—nor had the ministers as yet given the House any information upon the subject. For his own part, he assured their Lordships, he was at present totally incapable of exactly conjecturing what was really meant. It was certain he had his conjectures; but they appeared so entirely vague in the eye of reason, that he must beg those noble Lords who were in the secret, would indulge the House with some small degree of information upon it.

[His Lordship sat down, in hopes of some reply, but not meeting with any, and the Lord Chancellor proceeding to put the question, he again rose.]

He was extremely sorry, he said, to take up their Lordships time with conjectural ideas; but since he was not able to procure facts, and the subject was of so much importance, he should state what he understood was to be the result, that their Lordships might weigh in their own minds, whether they were ready to sanction such measures. The principal pursuit, however, that he discovered in this business, was an attempt at some sort of limitations upon the person who should be invested with the regal power during his Majesty's incapacity.—Was the Crown in possession of more authority than was actually necessary for the public good? If not, how was it possible that any substitute should be capable of transacting the duties of that office, without being invested with the same powers? It was absurd, it was a mockery, not only in that point of view, but every possible way it had hitherto been held forth. It was a delicate subject for their Lordships decision, and he hoped they would not suffer themselves to be led away, nor give it their sanction, unless they had its utility sufficiently explained.

Lord *Suffolk* perfectly agreed with the noble Lord who preceded him, both in respect to the need of a full explanation upon the subject, and the danger of introducing innovations upon our constitution.—He denied the existence of any necessity for proceeding in this manner. The whole nation seemed to have but one sentiment, and breathed the same voice. Indeed it would have been strange if it did not. The exemplary conduct of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was such as to endear him to all mankind, and he confessed he looked forward with full confidence to the moment he should be invested with power—a power which the love for our beloved Sovereign must make every man wish to be of short duration; yet, however short, he doubted not, would be full of glory to himself, and, if not shackled with unworthy restrictions, of advantage to the country.—What were the intended restrictions, limitations, or whatever name the framers intended to give them, he did not know; but he had heard much said upon the distress it would be to his Majesty, to find upon his recovery, that an alteration had been made in the servants of the Crown.—In his opinion, it would be much more distressing to find his confidential servants had endeavoured to infringe the Royal prerogative, and doubted the virtues of his son. The public, however, he was certain, would experience no loss by that change.—He could, were it not for taking up too much of their Lordships time, draw a comparison between those who at present were in office, and those whom they succeeded; but he thought he should not be suspected of asserting too much in saying, there was full as much talent and ability to be found among those who were out, as those who were in office; and he believed that it was the knowledge of their very great ability, that was a considerable cause towards getting them out of office; for it was apprehended, lest those talents they were known to possess should be exerted to render their situations permanent and secure;—and upon this ground it was, the nation at large were taught to believe there was some truth in the report of a foundation of a fourth estate. Without, however, dwelling upon facts, that were so well known, he would seriously intreat their Lordships not to suffer any shackles upon the necessary power of the representative of the sovereignty. He had heard it once observed, that if you make such reductions on the throne, the Crown will be unworthy for a Gentlemen to wear; and he was sure, that if these suspected limitations were adopted, they would render the Regency unworthy a Gentleman to accept.

The Duke of *Norfolk* could not look upon this silence on the part of administration in any other light than a neglect and reflection upon that House. He knew there were times that it was necessary to with-hold information that might be called for; but then it was always done upon that plea, that by giving the particulars of any plan, foreigners might have the power of defeating its intended effect—but this could not be the plea at present, for if the plan was a good one, he believed a single individual would not be found to give it the least obstruction—nay, he would go still farther, and insist upon it, that it was the duty of Ministers to give the required information, and consult with their Lordships upon the measures they intended to pursue. It could not be denied that it was the duty of the Council to consult with his Majesty; that could not be done at present; then with whom ought they to consult? certainly with the illustrious personage who had been so frequently alluded to, and the two Houses of Parliament, the grand council of the nation; he believed they had not thought the first in the least deserving their attention, and it was plain they did not consider the latter as entitled even to any information on the subject—so many noble Lords having failed in getting any kind of reply, he had no hopes of being more successful, and he had merely risen to draw their Lordships attention to such unaccountable conduct.

The Duke of *Richmond* did not rise to give the House that information which noble Lords were pleased to call for, because, in his opinion, it had been amply and fully given on a former day, when the whole subject had undergone a long and copious investigation; but with a view to rescue his colleagues from the imputation of being wanting in their duty and respect to their Lordships; an imputation they were by no means entitled to. It had been asked, although before fully explained, what were to be the proceedings upon these resolutions?—he had understood it to be for the purpose of appointing a commission for the purpose of giving the assent to a bill which should be brought in; and although it had been hinted that the Prince of Wales was neglected in not being consulted, he had no doubt but that illustrious person would have every necessary information previous to the measure being brought forward—That noble and illustrious Personage was not more remarkable for his virtues than his wisdom, and therefore there could be no doubt but he would place his confidence, and select those for his political servants who were most deserving, and most likely to render the best service to the kingdom; and he should not hesitate to say, that man was an enemy to his country who attempted to set his Royal Highness against this or that party, or who sought his favour for any other purpose than the public good.

Lord *Porchester* still was of opinion, that their Lordships had an undoubted claim to be informed particularly of the whole plan that administration intended to pursue;—but as several noble Lords had failed in their endeavours to procure that information, he despaired of being more successful, yet he could not avoid risking the chance, by asking the noble and learned Lord who sat upon the woolsack, one plain and simple question: "Did that noble and learned Lord think, in the present instance, that he was bound to comply with the orders of the two Houses of Parliament, be what they might?" This might at first appear a very strange question; and yet, if their Lordships gave it one moment's consideration, he trusted they would find it a very necessary one; for, if that noble and learned Lord did not think himself so bound, for what had they been debating?—It had been decided by their Lordships, that the Prince of Wales, although he put in no claim, had no Right; the right, the House had said, was in the two Houses of Parliament; and yet, supposing the noble and learned Lord should not think himself bound to obey their commands in every measure, and should disapprove what was carried to him for the Great Seal, he might refuse to put it; and which every man in this kingdom knows that learned Lord had manliness enough of conduct and integrity of spirit to do, if he thought it improper;—in this case, then, the Right about which so much had been said, at last belonged entirely to, and vested in the noble and learned Lord—It might be said, that learned Lord would be sufficiently acquainted with it in its formation, and therefore it stood no chance of his refusal; but this did not prove that he could not refuse; and if he could refuse, why he, and he only, possessed the right; and, by the same rule, if he was bound to obey any one command of the two Houses of Parliament, he was bound to obey whatever was sent to him; this was a question of very great importance, and it would entirely elucidate a subject that was not yet clearly understood, and therefore he hoped the noble and learned Lord would favour him with his opinion, whether he was so bound or not.

The Duke of *Norfolk* declared, he was by no means satisfied with what had fallen from the noble Duke (Richmond); he still continued in his opinion, that the silence of Ministers was a reflection upon the House: he regretted the question of *right* had ever been brought forward; it had been totally unnecessary, and it could produce no possible advantage to the country.

Lord *Stormont* strongly pressed for an answer to the question which had been put by a noble Lord (Portchester) as he thought it exactly in point, and highly necessary. His Lordship put it in various ways, making it rather a general question, than applying it personally to the Chancellor. He wished also for the information which had been so repeatedly requested of Ministers, and to which they had persevered in an obstinate silence;—but perhaps he could account for that silence: and as it might be rather awkward for them to state it to the House themselves, he would do it for them. This, in his opinion, was neither more nor less, than that their high and mighty superiors had not yet determined what the plan was to be—he meant the House of Commons. He wished not to be understood as intending to cast the least reflection upon that House, for it was by that alone the kingdom had in a great measure been exalted to its present consequence; it was the pride of the country, and the bulwark of our liberties; but if there ever was a question agitated in which their Lordships ought to have had the lead, it certainly was the one now in agitation:—He had been told, that their having got the start was merely an act of chance; but it now appeared plain it was designedly determined their Lordships should not overtake them. He knew what respect was due to the resolutions of that House, and he therefore should now take leave of the subject for ever, happy that his name stood amongst the most respectable minority, both with respect to numbers and high character, that, he believed, could be found upon their journals;—that minority had fulfilled its duty to the utmost of their power; and if any consequences arose from rejecting their advice, the supporters of the measure must take it upon themselves.

The Duke of *Richmond* said a few words in reply, but without giving any further information upon the subject.

Lord *King* rose; but it would be attempting an impossibility to give the faintest idea of his Lordship's speech; he had scarcely said ten words before he declared himself at a loss to proceed; and we must make the same declaration, that we are at a loss to follow him.

The third resolution was afterwards read, and passed, with a very considerable number of non contents.—Adjourned till to-morrow.

PROTEST.

Die Lunæ, 29no Decembris, 1788.

THE order of the day being read for taking into consideration the report of the Committee of the whole House appointed to take into consideration the state of the nation, and the resolutions of the Commons relative to his Majesty's indisposition, and the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal authority arising therefrom, delivered at a conference on the 23d instant, which were referred thereto. And the report of the said resolutions being read by the Clerk,

Moved to agree with the Commons in the said resolutions.

The question was put thereupon.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient,

1st, Because we adhere to the ancient principle recognized and declared by the act of the 13th of Charles the Second, that no act or ordinance with the force and virtue of a law can be made by either or both Houses of Parliament, without the King's assent; a principle standing as a bulwark to the people against the two Houses, as the two Houses are their security against the Crown.

2dly, Because this principle is tacitly admitted by the third resolution, while it overthrows the practice by a simulate appearance of the Royal assent under a commission to pass bills, a commission which would be inconsistent with the provisions of an act of 33d Henry the Eighth, requiring that every commission shall be signed by his Majesty's hand. In our present unhappy situation, that essential requisite being unattainable, we cannot condescend to give a sanction to a counterfeit representation of the Royal signature, and we dare not assume a power to dispense with the law which makes that signature essential to the validity of a commission to pass bills.

3dly, Because we conceive that the unquestionable rights of the people, so fallaciously represented as being upheld by these resolutions, are violently infringed by an unnecessary assumption on the part of the two Houses of powers beyond those which the nation has assigned them. Invariable practice in all good times, and positive laws established by complete Parliaments, truly and constitutionally representing the nation, have defined these powers. And we cannot but regard with the utmost apprehension any proposal to overstep those boundaries, when the consequence of such usurpation is so fatally marked in the history of our country.

4thly, Because it was confessed in the debate, that the powers of this Commission were not to be confined solely to the act of appointing a Regent; to what other purposes they may extend were not explained. State necessity, the avowed ground of the measure, may serve as the pretext to any diminution of the just prerogative of the Crown, or of the liberties of the people, that best suits the designs of ambition. Fatal experience had shewn to our ancestors the boundless mischief of power thus usurped under plausible appearances; and it is particularly the duty of the House of Peers to check the renewal of a practice to assume the name, without the substance of the Royal authority, by which this House was once annihilated, the Monarchy overthrown, and the Liberties of the people subdued.

5thly, Because these dangerous and alarming consequences of the measure adopted would have been obviated by the amendment rejected. It proposed to substitute a measure conformable to the practice of our ancestors at the glorious æra of the Revolution. They seized not upon public necessity as a convenience for the usurpation of new powers, but proceeded in a plain and explicit form to the revival of the Royal Authority with full efficacy, before they entered upon the exercise of their legislative functions. Pursuing a similar course, the amendment proposed the immediate nomination of the natural representative of the King, the Heir Apparent of the Crown, to whom alone it was universally admitted the eyes and hearts of all men, during the present unhappy conjuncture, were turned; that with a perfect and efficient Legislature, such future provisions might be enacted, as the preservation of the full and undiminished authority of the Crown and the Liberties of the People may require.

Frederick,	Portland,
Henry,	Hereford,
Northumberland,	Cholmondeley,
Suffolk and Berks,	Foley,
Maynard,	Boyle,
Rawdon,	Lovel and Holland,
Audley,	Abergavenny,
Clifton,	Teynham,
Chedworth,	Bedford,
Went. Fitzwilliam,	Cadogan,
Walpole,	Carlisle,
Derby,	Cassilis,
Scarborough,	Cardiff,
Portchester,	Hay,
Southampton,	Kinnaird,
Hertford,	Loughborough,
Plymouth,	Pelham,
Ponsonby,	Devonshire,
Spencer,	Chr. Bristol,
Norfolk, E. M.	Craven,
Breadalbane,	Huntingdon,
Malmesbury,	Lothian,
Rodney,	Townshend.
Selkirk,	

A protest with two Princes of the Blood at the head of *forty-seven* Peers of the realm is a circumstance unprecedented in the history of this country. The above protest is in every instance, as comprehending the most exalted, illustrious, and ancient nobility, as well as those who from their hereditary fortunes have the greatest stake in their country, the most remarkable to be found in the records of the House. We recollect indeed but one instance i

the journals wherein it is recorded in number; which is the proteſt entered in the year 1703, on the impeachment of Dr Sacheverell, which was ſigned by fifty-one Lords.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *Dec.* 29.

THIS day, the Speaker took the chair about four o'clock; but there not being a ſufficient number of members preſent, the meeting was adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, *Dec.* 30.

As ſoon as forty members had aſſembled, (which was about four o'clock) Mr Hatſell, the Clerk, gave them notice, that he had juſt received a letter from the Speaker, intimating, that he was ſo much indiſpoſed as to be unable to come down to the Houſe this day, but hoped that he ſhould be ſufficiently recovered by to-morrow, as to be capable of attending in his place.

Mr *Steele* then roſe, and adverting to the Speaker's indiſpoſition, remarked, that it was hardly probable, from what he had heard of the matter, that he would be able to attend, with convenience to himſelf or regard to his health, before Thurſday. He would therefore move, that the Houſe do now adjourn to Thurſday next, which was inſtantly agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, *Dec.* 30.

After prayers had been read, the Houſe adjourned till Thurſday next.

LONDON, —— DEC. 31.

Monday, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales gave directions for a large quantity of coals to be provided and given away to the poor of St James's and St Martin's pariſh. This charitable relief will be diſtributed to-day and to-morrow.

At Bagſhot, his Royal Highneſs's liberality has been moſt ſalutary;—A fine ox was divided among the poor peaſantry in that neighbourhood.

Monday, the Lord Chancellor and Mr Sheridan had a long conference with his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, at Carleton-houſe.

Yeſterday morning their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of York and Cumberland, and the Duke of Queenſberry, breakfaſted with his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, at Carleton-houſe.

Monday night, after the Houſe of Lords adjourned, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York had a conference with the Lord Chancellor in one of the chambers of Parliament.

The Regency-bill, which Mr Pitt will ſhortly introduce into the Houſe of Commons, is the joint production of the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, the Maſter of the Rolls, and Lord Hawkeſbury. They have had almoſt daily meetings on the ſubject for this week paſt; it is now concluded, and on Monday was ſubmitted to the inſpection of the Cabinet.

One cauſe of the Lord Chancellor's frequent viſits to the Queen at Kew lately, is on account of ſome meaſures now in agitation reſpecting the care of the King's perſon, which is to be a truſt ſeparate and diſtinct from the Regency. The guardians are to be the Queen, Duke of York, and the King's brother.

His Excellency the Spaniſh Ambaſſador has had private audiences of the Queen, Prince of Wales, and Dukes of York, Glouceſter, and Cumberland, to notify the death of his late Catholic Majeſty.

Out of twenty-ſix Aldermen, only ſix could be found to hold up their hands in ſupport of Mr Dornford's motion to thank Mr Pitt and his adherents; two of theſe ſix, that is, Sir Thomas Halifax and Sir Watkin Lewes, boldly held up their hands in the Court of Common Council, to thank themſelves for their vote in the Houſe of Commons.

Monday, an over-land packet arrived at the Eaſt India Houſe, containing diſpatches from Lord Cornwallis, at Bengal, and General Campbell, at Madras. There is likewiſe a ſmall packet from Bombay.

The diſpatches lay at the India Houſe unopened. There is no Court ſummoned till Friday next, but it is expected that this packet will occaſion an immediate meeting of the private Committee.

Monday, the Purſer of the Rockingham, Captain John Atkinſon Blanchard, for Madras and China, received his final diſpatches from the Eaſt India Houſe.

The Lion man of war is the ſhip which is to be prepared to carry out Captain Cornwallis to India, in place of the Crown, ſtranded on the Goodwin Sands. The fleet to India will be delayed ſailing on this account.

By the advices which we have juſt received from Vienna, we have the following intelligence:—The Emperor is ill of an aſthma, and has been obliged to have a conſultation of phyſicians. In the beginning of November, the ſiege of Oczakow was turned into a blockade. On the 23d, Prince Potemkin obtained poſſeſſion of the iſle of Berezan, ſituate at the mouth of the port. This is conſidered as a capital acquiſition. The garriſon of this iſland conſiſted only of a Baſhaw, and 400 men. It was attacked by 5000 Ruſſians, and was defended with the moſt obſtinate valour. The Ruſſians are preparing to make a general aſſault on Oczakow.

Yeſterday, between three and four o'clock, Miniſters, after having had a Cabinet conference at the office of Lord Carmarthen, ſent to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales a copy of the reſtrictions which Mr Pitt means to prepare to lay on the power of the Regent. Rumour ſays, that they are confined to three points.

1. That he ſhall not grant Peerages.

2. That he ſhall not grant patent places; but if any ſuch become vacant, ſhall fill them only for the preſent. And,

3. That he ſhall not diſmiſs his Majeſty's Houſehold ſervants, from the Lords and Grooms of the Bed-Chamber downwards.

SHORT REFLECTION ON THE LIMITATIONS.

THE reſtrictions intended to be put upon the conſtitutional authorities of the executive power, by the unſucceſsful candidate for the Regency, Mr William Pitt, are of a nature that ſufficiently demonſtrate the object and motives of the author.—The Prince is not to be reſtrained from making treaties with foreign ſtates;—he may form what alliances he pleaſes—he may declare war without provocation, and conclude a peace without judgment.—Now as the idea of reſtrictions *muſt* be founded in a diſtruſt of his diſcretion or integrity, *why*, it will be naturally aſked, is he to be left in the full poſſeſſion of thoſe powers, which, if unduly exerciſed, may lead to the worſt and moſt pernicious conſequences?—By his prerogative of making treaties, he may negociate away the commerce of Great Britain. By his power of declaring war, he may ſacrifice the blood and treaſures of the ſubject. By his authority to conclude a peace, he may curtail the preſent dimenſions of the empire, and may leave to his father, ſhould he happily recover, a dominion diminiſhed in its extent, and miſerably debilitated in all its faculties.——*Why* then is the Prince, from whom all confidence is violently and indecently withheld, why is he to have the power of accompliſhing ſuch wide and fatal miſchief!—Is it for this reaſon he has it; becauſe, though the miſuſe of theſe prerogatives may ruin the empire, they can have no effect in ruining Mr Pitt's *majority in the Houſe of Peers!*——Let the Prince *make war* if he chuſes, ſay theſe honeſt upright politicians; but, if he ſhould endeavour to *make* a Peer, ſhocking, dangerous, fatal, and unconſtitutional!!!——Let him diſturb the pure adminiſtration of the laws—place judges on the Bench, incompetent to the exerciſe of their duty, and poiſon Juſtice in its ſource.—This we have no objection to, ſay the ſame gentlemen; but if he ſhould turn out a page, or diſmiſs a Lord of the Bedchamber, ſcandalous, ambitious, deſtructive of the true rights of the Crown, and ſubverſive of the reverſionary intereſt of his father!! It is an inſult to the underſtanding of the nation, to believe they can for a moment be duped by the artificial pomp of a wordy pretender to virtue and morality, into a conviction, that there is either a regard for the public welfare, or even common honeſty, in ſuch a proceeding. If the Prince were of ſuch a character as Mr Pitt and his friends would have the Public believe, he ought to be reſtrained in the great and powerful faculties of the executive power. Being, as he is, one of the moſt enlightened and accompliſhed men of his age, he ought not to be inſulted with limitations that operate only as a perſonal affront to him, without producing any ſubſtantial ſecurity to the ſubject.

The Lord Chancellor, in the debate of Friday December 27. bore honourable teſtimony to the conduct and accompliſhment of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. The noble and learned Lord ſaid he had had frequent opportunities of obſerving his behaviour at Windſor, during the ſeverity of his Majeſty's indiſpoſition, and more true, affectionate, filial piety and attention, he never witneſſed. In the various conferences which he had had the honour, during the preſent unhappy interruption of the executive government, to have with his Highneſs, he had diſcovered in him a manly, open, deciſive character—a mind endowed with great capacity, with extenſive knowledge, and with ſound principles. The noble and learned Lord concluded with ſaying, that he would not heſitate a momeut, from the obſervation that he had made, to confide implicitly in his perſonal honour, public virtue, and filial duty, for a faithful diſcharge of the truſt to be committed to him.

Extract of a letter from Fluſhing, Dec. 20.

"This harbour is now entirely blocked up with ice, and no more veſſels can ſail out this ſeaſon; the Scheldt is alſo full of ice, and no veſſels go up or down, ſo that navigation is at a ſtand. All the waters of the Zaarſe are froze, ſo that people go over from that iſland to Auſtrian Flanders on foot, a circumſtance which happens but rarely. Oſtend and Nieuport, in the ſame ſituation, and the canals from Ghent, Bruges, &c. Thus winter reigns all round."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 31.

Bank Stock, —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 92¾ a ⅞.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, ſhut.
3 per cent. red. 73 a 72¾.
3 per cent. con. ſhut, 74 for the open.
3 per cent. 1726, ſhut.
Long Ann. 21⅝ a 11-16ths.
Ditto Short 1778 and 1779, 13¾.
India Stock, ſhut.
3 per cent. India Ann. —
India Bonds, 76 s. prem.
South Sea Stock, ſhut.
Ditto Old Ann. 72¾.
Ditto New Ann. ſhut.
3 per cent. 1751, ſhut.
New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
Exch. Bills, —
Lottery Tickets, 16 l. 3 s.
Irish Tickets, —

WIND AT DEAL, Dec. 30. S. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Kew Houſe, Dec. 31.

"His Majeſty has not had much ſleep laſt night, and is as uſual this morning."

R. Warren,
L. Pepys.
F. Willis.

The King of Sweden has, we are informed, from undoubted authority, in a moſt gracious letter to Lord Macleod, appointed him to the rank of Commandeur des Grand Croix dans l'Order de l'Epée, which is the higheſt military order in Sweden. Such a mark of attention to the good conduct of a foreigner, who has quitted Sweden and returned to his native country, gives us good reaſon to conclude that his Majeſty's feelings are proper, and his conduct ſteady, and that therefore, he may fairly expect faithful and attached ſervants.

On the 31ſt ult. Lady Helen Hall was ſafely delivered of a ſon.

On Tueſday laſt, died here, the Honourable George Cranſtoun.

Sir William Montgomery of Macbichill, Baronet, died, at Dublin, on Thurſday the 25th December.

Sunday laſt died, at his lodgings in Great Marlborough Street, London, the Rev. Mr Logan, late Miniſter of South Leith. He ſupported a painful and lingering illneſs with fortitude and compoſure; he oppoſed to the neglect of the world, and the awful approaches of death, a temper of mind almoſt bordering on contempt; and has now added one more to the long liſt of deſerving men, who have lived neglected, and died unrewarded. In a country which boaſts of its Blair, and other eminent preachers, he was conſpicuous for pulpit oratory; the few poems he has publiſhed, equally evince his genius and ſenſibility: We know no book of the kind that can rank, as far as it goes, with his "Elements of Hiſtory," for elegance and arrangement; and his "Lectures on Hiſtory," which he delivered a few years ago in Edinburgh, to an audience highly capable of appreciating their merits, received that applauſe which only the higheſt merit can receive from ſuch an audience. The laſt work which he gave to the public, "A Review of the Principal Charges againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq;" though written under the preſſure of diſeaſe, and every diſadvantage, is a ſtriking proof of what ſuperior talents can perform in the moſt unfavourable ſituation. It is hoped that his friends will ſoon oblige the world with his Sermons, his Lectures on Hiſtory, and other works in manuſcript he has left behind him.

On the 16th curt. died at Corke, Mrs Mary Welſh, wife of Mr John Anderſon, merchant in Dumfries, and daughter of William Welſh, Eſq; of Collin.

Upon the 4th of December, the Univerſity of St Andrew's conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine, upon Mr George Moncrieff, Perth.

Yeſterday, the Magiſtrates ſentenced a woman who calls herſelf Betty Craig, and ſpouſe to John Manners, to be confined in the Correction houſe till Wedneſday the 21ſt inſt. on which day ſhe is to be drummed through the city, confined in the ſame place for three months longer, and then baniſhed the city and liberties for life, under the uſual certifications. This woman was convicted of ſtealing muſlin from a ſhop in town, under the uſual pretence of purchaſing ſmall quantities of that article, and not being ſatisfied with what is offered, till ſuch time as ſeveral pieces are brought forward, when theſe thieves contrive to get one or more carried off under large cloaks which they wear for the purpoſe.

A few days ago a poor inſane girl was unfortunately rode over by a carriage paſſing through the village of Pollockſhaws.—She died a few hours after.

Wedneſday night a ſtable in the Gallowgate, Glaſgow, was diſcovered to be on fire. Before water could be properly procured it had communicated to the adjoining buildings, two of which were burnt. Notwithſtanding the vigilant aſſiſtance of the inhabitants and military, under the direction of the Magiſtrates, it for ſome time raged with great violence, and threatened deſtruction to all the adjacent buildings, many of which were thatched. Happily the premiſſes were inſured in the Phœnix Fire Office.

On the night of the 23d current, ſome malicious and wicked perſons ſet fire to the out-houſes of the public houſe at Kilbirnie Kirk.

Wedneſday eggs ſold in Glaſgow market at the *moderate* price of one ſhilling per dozen.

Same day, a fellow was detected in the Saltmarket, Glaſgow, ſtealing the above *luxurious* commodity.

A few days ago died at Paiſley, a tailor, who, during his life, never earned more than *four-pence* per day and his meat. However, by his rigid œconomy he has left 250 l. at intereſt, and 20 l. in his houſe, with a great number of crown and half-crown pieces, whoſe ſable countenances beſpeak their ſolitary ſituation for at leaſt 30 years. He was pretty well advanced in age, and the palſy had diſabled him from working for ſeveral years. In his frequent peregrinations about the town, if any piece of old rag or paper came in his way, he was ſure to mark its value. His deportment and mean appearance drew forth the compaſſion of the ſtranger, as they denoted a man beſet with all that miſery to which poverty and old age is ſubject.

Canongate, January 2. 1789.

Whereas there appeared, in the Courant of laſt night, a paragraph, notifying, that the Heritors of Canongate had met the day before, and nominated Mr M'Knight, preacher of the Goſpel, as a candidate to ſupply the vacancy occaſioned by the death of the Rev. Dr Macfarlane, it becomes neceſſary, in order to prevent the public from being miſled, to explain the true ſtate of the caſe. The Magiſtrates and the Kirk-Seſſion, (moſt of them conſiderable Heritors themſelves), having met ſoon after Dr Macfarlane's death, did unanimouſly agree to recommend to the different public bodies in the pariſh, the Rev. Mr Walter Buchanan, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Stirling, and, for this purpoſe, to call an early meeting of Heritors, to inform them of what had been done. At this meeting of Heritors on Wedneſday laſt, after the buſineſs was explained, one Heritor, who does not reſide in the pariſh, ſtood up, and mentioned Mr M'Knight as a candidate; but no Gentleman ſeconded this nomination, and the meeting broke up, after notice being given, that the Heritors would be legally ſummoned with all convenient ſpeed.

Society Hall, 1ſt January 1789.

This day the Society in Scotland for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge met, in order to elect the Committee of Directors, and the Officers for the enſuing year, when the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were choſen.

The EARL OF LEVEN Preſident of the Society.

The EARL OF HOPETOUN, Preſident of the Committee of Directors.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. Dr Gloag.	Mr Alexander Duncan.
Mr Iſaac Grant.	Rev. Mr Paul.
Mr Horatius Cannan.	Mr John Pitcairn.
Rev. Mr Randal.	Rev. Dr Hunter.
Mr Andrew Hamilton.	Sir James Colquhoun.
Mr John Monorieffe.	Mr William Macdonald.
Mr John Dickſon.	Mr James Forreſt.

Previous to the election of the Officers of the Society for the enſuing year, the following paragraph from the report of the Committee of Directors was read.

"Since laſt General Meeting, the Society have ſuſtained a ſevere misfortune by the death of the late Rev. Dr Macfarlane, their Secretary, whoſe great ſervices to the Society were well known to the Members at large, but with which the Committee had more particular access to be acquainted. While with the deepeſt regret they deplore the loſs of ſo able and faithful an officer, they conſider it as a tribute due to his merits to ſtate to the General Meeting, that, from the year 1784, in which he was elected to the office of Secretary, he conducted the buſineſs of that department with ſingular attention, ability, and ſucceſs; that, to his efforts, in great meaſure, they muſt aſcribe the preſent good order and flouriſhing ſtate of the affairs of the Society;—and therefore, with a teſtimony to this purpoſe, expreſſive of the gratitude due to his memory, they are of opinion, his name ought to be tranſmitted to poſterity on their records."

The General Meeting unanimouſly agreed not only to inſert the above in their records, but appointed it to be publiſhed in the newſpapers, that the public may know the juſt ſenſe they entertain of the faithful and meritorious ſervices of their late worthy and excellent Secretary.

The Reverend Mr Kemp of this city was then unanimouſly choſen Secretary in room of Dr M'Farlane, and the following officers were re-elected.

Mr William Galloway, Comptroller.
Mr Robert Chalmers, Accomptant.
Mr John Davidſon, Treaſurer.
Mr James Bonar, Clerk.
Mr Archibald Lundie, Bookholder.
M. Gray, Bookſeller.
Mungo Watſon, Beadle.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS, GEORGE STREET.

The *Aſſemblies* for the ſeaſon begins Thurſday next the 8th inſtant, and to continue every Thurſday.

To begin at Seven o'clock.

N. B. Gentlemens Tickets 5 s. and Ladies ditto 3 s.—To be had at the doors of the Rooms.

Extract of a letter from Haddington, Jan. 2.

"To begin this new year, a remarkable marriage has happened in this town:

"An old man aged 82 years, and who has now ſeen the eight generation from his own body, got his ſervant girl with child, but refuſed to marry her, until ſhe was delivered of a fine boy, upon which he was ſo much elevated at the continuation of his natural abilities, that he immediately got the ceremony performed. This is an inſtance of the healthſomeneſs of this place, as well as the longevity of our inhabitants."

Extract of a letter from Girvin, Ayrſhire, December 26. 1788.

"On Tueſday laſt, the Prince of Wales revenue cutter, commanded by Captain Lewis Gellie, ſailed from Lochryan, about four in the morning; Mr Burnie, the ſecond mate, having the charge of the watch upon deck, with orders from Mr Stewart, the firſt mate, to run along the Carrick ſhore, as far as Ladyburn; but having kept the land too cloſe aboard at the bay of Girvan, unfortunately run the cutter aground on a ridge of out-lying rocks under water, about ſeven in the morning, it being then the firſt of the ebb water, where ſhe ſtuck faſt, notwithſtanding of all the exertions of the officers and crew in lightning the veſſel, and getting out anchors, &c. But, before next full ſea, it came to blow from the northward very hard, when all hands on board were obliged to leave her, in order to ſave their lives. She is now a perfect wreck.—It is hoped the moſt of her materials will be ſaved, owing to the exertions of the officers and crew, aſſiſted by the inhabitants of this place. There is alſo wrecked a ſmall ſloop at Tunberry, about three miles from this place, from Ireland, with ſalt, bound to the Highland herring fiſheries."

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

				Ther.	Bar.
Thurſday,	*Jan.*	1.	8 P. M.	28	29.40
Friday,	——	2.	8 A. M.	28	29.53
			8 P. M.	37	29.64
Saturday,	——	3.	8 A. M.	40	29.73

MEAN STATE OF FARENHEIT's THERMOMETER, *in Degrees and Decimals, for each quarter of the Year* 1788; *and alſo the* MEDIUM HEAT *of the whole Year.*

Spring.		Autumn.		
February, March, April	*Deg.* 39.12	August, September, October	*Deg.* 51.09	*Medium Heat for the whole Year.*
Summer.		**Winter.**		
May, June, July	*Deg.* 57.35	November, December, January	*Deg.* 38.06	*Deg.* 46.07

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK,

Dec. 31. Jane, Lowe, from Liverpool, goods.
Nancy, M'Naught, from Dublin, ditto.
Cochrane, Bogg, from Newfoundland, ditto.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Jan. 1.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	22 s. 0 d.	21 s. 0 d.	18 s. 0 d.
Barley,	15 3	14 0	12 4
Oats,	10 0	9 0	7 6
Peaſe,	9 4	8 0	7 6

Erratum.—In the Notice to the Creditors of Meſſ. Simpſon and Perry of Kilmarnock, in our paper of Monday laſt, for "*25th day of October,*" read *25th day of July.*"

Stirling, December 30. 1788.

WHereas Charles Brown, reſident near Stirling, on his way home, was attacked at Pitchaviles by the following perſons, and ſtruck by one or other of them; of which ſtrokes he was knocked to the ground, his ſkull fractured, and of which wounds he died upon the 16th day of December current, viz. Robert Boyd, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, red complexion, with two buck teeth in the upper jaw; John Boyd, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, red complexion, ſhort curly hair, pock-marked; William M'Pherſon, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion; and John Imrie, aged about 26 years; all four travelling chapmen from Glaſgow; and John Robertſon, a farmer at Clay-holls, near Perth, aged about 36 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, black complexion, ſtout made.

SURGEONS HALL, DECEMBER 3. 1788.

THE Members of the Royal College of Surgeons requeſt that their patients, as often as circumſtances permit, will take the trouble of ſending their meſſages before nine o'clock in the morning; as, on account of the great extenſion of the city, the members of the College find it neceſſary, at that time, to arrange the order of their viſits.

The College have appointed the firſt Monday of every month for the examination of Candidates for their Diploma

Lands in the County of Wigton.

THE Sale of the Lands of Drumblair,

which was to have taken place on the 3d of December laſt, is poſtponed to Wedneſday the 7th of January 1789, at twelve o'clock, at which time the ſaid lands will be expoſed to public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe.

The Houſe in Stranraer and other property ſituated there, which belonged to the late Mr Thomas Naſmith, writer in Edinburgh, will be ſold by public roup, within the houſe of Nathaniel Taylor, vintner in Stranraer, on the ſaid 7th of January curt. betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of R. Bell, writer to the ſignet, to whom, or to John M'Kie, town clerk of Stranraer, perſons deſirous of learning further particulars may apply.

Houſes in Eyemouth to be Sold.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Joſeph Singer, vintner in Eyemouth, upon Monday the ſecond day of February next, between the hours of twelve and one,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE in Eyemouth, belonging to William Grieve, merchant in Eyemouth, with Garden, Stable, Cellars for Wine and Spirits, &c. lying upon the ſea ſhore, as the ſame is preſently poſſeſſed by himſelf.

ALSO,

The LEASE of a PIECE of GROUND, for many years yet to run, immediately adjoining to the premiſſes, upon which an excellent Herring houſe, and other houſes neceſſary for the curing of herrings, have been lately erected.

For particulars, apply to Robert Bell, clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or James Bell, Sheriff-clerk of Berwickſhire, truſtee for Mr Grieve's creditors, at Dunſe.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Houſe being the ſecond and third Stories of the Scale Stairs in the Old Aſſembly Cloſe, connected by a handſome Mahogany Stair within.

The houſe conſiſts of a dining room and drawing room, each 23 feet by 16—eight bed rooms—kitchen, larder, and pantry—with two good garrets and three cellars.

The kitchen is fitted with a perpetual oven and water pipe, and the whole ſubject is inſured in the Friendly Inſurance Office upon the old plan, and the premium paid up.

The houſe to be ſeen every Tueſday and Friday from twelve to two o'clock.

For particulars, apply to Mr Scott, banker, ſecond door of the ſtair.

By Adjournment—Upſet Price Reduced.

Sale of a Houſe in Lady Stair's Cloſe.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 30th January curt. betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THAT Large DWELLINGHOUSE, ſome time belonging to Elizabeth Dowager Counteſs of Stair, ſituated at the entry to the earthen mound. The ſunk ſtorey conſiſts of a good kitchen, ſervant's room, cloſets, cellars, and other conveniencies—the ſecond ſtorey of a dining-room and bed-room—and the third ſtorey of a drawing-room and five other rooms.

The houſe commands an agreeable proſpect of the New Town, Frith of Forth, and Fifeſhire, which cannot be interrupted by reaſon of a ſervitude over the ground northward. As the houſe has two entries it may be poſſeſſed by ſeparate families, and its ſituation is centrical.

The articles of roup and title deeds are to be ſeen in the hands of William Buchan, writer to the ſignet, Wardrope's Court.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 20th January 1789, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

THAT Houſe in St Andrew's Square,

which belonged to, and was lately poſſeſſed by the Counteſs Dowager of Hopetoun deceaſed, being the northmoſt houſe on the eaſt ſide of the ſquare, with the coach-houſes, ſtables, &c. thereto belonging.

The houſe is well laid out, and moſt ſubſtantially and completely fitted up in every reſpect, and the conveniencies in the back Court are remarkable.—It was built about fifteen years ago, not by a perſon on ſpeculation, and for ſale, but by a gentleman, for the accommodation of his own family.

The houſe may be ſeen on Tueſdays and Fridays, from twelve to three.

The articles of roup and title deeds may be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Hamilton, writer to the ſignet, who will inform as to all particulars

Houſe in Paterſon's lower Court.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 21ſt January 1789, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

That LODGING in Paterſon's lower Court, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, lately poſſeſſed by Miſs Ged.

This lodging is the fifth flat of the Scale-ſtairs, and conſiſts of four good bed-chambers, with dining room, drawing-room, kitchen, cloſets, and many conveniencies.—Has two garret-rooms, one with a chimney; and a large cellar in the bottom of the tenement. Stands inſured in the Friendly Inſurance, and the premium paid up.

The houſe is in good repair, free of ſmoke and vermin, and having an entry in each ſide of the ſtair; may be divided into two houſes without any expence. There is an eaſy acceſs to the north by the new road and mound, and the windows command an extenſive proſpect all over the New Town, and of the frith and coaſt of Fife, &c.

The houſe to be ſeen at any time.

For further particulars apply to John Moir, writer to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

TO BE SOLD

By public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 14th of January curt. at ſix o'clock in the evening,

I. THAT Dwelling-houſe, being the third ſtorey of that great Stone Tenement, built by Hugh Boyd, lying on the north ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh, and entering by a ſtair within the head of Chalmers's Cloſe, preſently rented at 14 l. Sterling, and poſſeſſed by Mrs Williamſon.

II. That DWELLING-HOUSE, being the third Storey of that Tenement called *Hodge's Land*, lying at the foot of Blackfriars Wynd, on the eaſt ſide thereof, in Hodge's Court, preſently rented at 8 l. Sterling, and poſſeſſed by Mr Harriſon.

Both theſe houſes are held burgage, and are inſured in in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office, upon the old plan, and the premium paid up.

Andrew Steele, writer to the ſignet, will ſhow the title-deeds and conditions of ſale, and he has alſo power to conclude a private bargain.

TO be SOLD by public roup voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 30th day of January curr. between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That neat well finiſhed Lodging or

Dwelling-houſe, being the ſecond ſtorey of that tenement of land at the north weſt corner of Windmill Street, leading to George's Square, conſiſting of dining-room, drawing-room, two bed-rooms, three cloſets, a large kitchen, and ſeveral other conveniencies, with a cellar at the bottom of the ſtair.

For particulars application may be made to Alexander Gr[illegible] *Tertius*, writer [illegible], who will ſhew the writs.

ISLE OF MAY LIGHTS.

TO be LET, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 25th February 1789, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE DUTIES payable for the Iſle of May Lights, on a leaſe of ten years from Whitſunday 1790.

The proprietor is at the expence of maintaining the Light-houſe and the Lights.

The articles of roup will be ſhown by Mr Erſkine clerk to the ſignet.

VILLA TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 28th day of January 1789, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THAT Elegant and Commodious VILLA at ORMISTON, within ten miles of Edinburgh, and ſix of Haddington, a ſhort way off the Poſt-road, the property of the late Joſeph Douglas Watſon, Eſq. The houſe conſiſts of a parlour, dining-room and drawing-room 20 feet by 18, with kitchen, ſervants room, and other conveniencies, on the firſt floor; ſix good bed-chambers and other conveniencies on the ſecond; with good garrets above.

There is alſo ſtable for four horſes, byre, large hay loft, chaiſe-houſe, and brew-houſe, cellars, &c.

The garden conſiſts of a Scots acre, moſtly incloſed with a high wall, and is beautifully laid out with ſhrubberies, ſtandards, and wall-trees, all very thriving.—A purchaſer can be accommodated with incloſures for paſture or labour, hard by the houſe, on reaſonable terms. There are two market days in the week at Ormiſton.

George Tod at Ormiſton will ſhow the premiſſes; and for further particulars, apply to John Moir, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

SALE OF A DISTILLERY, &c.

TO be SOLD, on Wedneſday the 21ſt of January 1789, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, between the hours of five and ſeven o'clock in the afternoon,

The HERITABLE SUBJECTS, belonging to JAMES HAIG and Co. in three lots, viz.

Lot 1. Comprehending the Dwelling-Houſe and Offices, with the parks and policy ſurrounding the ſame, preſently poſſeſſed by the ſaid James Haig, purchaſed by him from the truſtees of the deceaſed James M'Dowal of Canonmills;—and alſo the leaſe of an adjoining Park, lying immediately to the weſt of the policy.

The Policy conſiſts of about five acres of ground, beſides the above park held in leaſe, and the dwelling-houſe is beautifully ſituated on an eminence, commanding a moſt delightful proſpect of the Frith of Forth, New Town of Edinburgh and the adjoining country.

Lot 2. To comprehend the Diſtillery, with the whole ſhades, cellars, warehouſes, and other appurtenances, including that piece of ground, weſt of the Canonmill Bridge, and to the north of the low road, from the Dean-haugh to Canonmills, with the houſes erected thereon, together alſo with the Diſtillery Utenſils.

Lot 3. The Houſes and Yard, lying to the weſt of Canonmills, formerly occupied as an Ale Brewery, but now converted into a rectifying-houſe, with the whole Utenſils therein.

N. B. The two laſt lots will be expoſed without the utenſils, if purchaſers may incline; and if more agreeable to purchaſers, lots 1ſt and 3d will be expoſed in one lot.

For further particulars apply to David Stewart, banker in Edinburgh, and George Leſlie merchant there, truſtees on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid James Haig and Company, or to John Taylor, writer to the ſignet.

SALE OF LANDS,

In the County of Dumfries.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the ſixth day of March next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix o'clock afternoon,

LOT I.

THE Lands of ALLERBECK and pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Fleming, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries, which are to be expoſed at twenty-three years purchaſe of the free proven rental, being L. 2105 7 3

The teinds of theſe lands are valued, and deducting the miniſter's ſtipend from the valued teind, there remains only ſeventeen ſhillings yearly of free teind, and the privilege of purchaſing the ſame, is valued at five years purchaſe, being 4 5 0

Upſet price of Lot I. L. 2109 12 3

Theſe lands hold blench of the Marquis of Annandale. They are pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Kirtle, about an Engliſh mile from the great turnpike road leading from Carliſle to Edinburgh, a quarter of a mile from the turnpike road from Annan to Langholm, and about three miles from Eccleſechan, a conſiderable market town, and a ſtage where the mail coaches ſtop on the roads from Edinburgh and Glaſgow to Carliſle. The lands are of a rich ſoil, and capable of great improvement. There is plenty of moſs belonging to them, and a wood of conſiderable extent, conſiſting of oak, aſh, &c. The manſion-houſe and office-houſes are in good condition.

LOT II.

The Lands of CUSKETHILL, with the tiends and pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh of Middlebie and ſhire of Dumfries, which are to be expoſed at twenty-three years purchaſe of the free proven rent, being 1347 l. 16 s. 11 d.

Theſe lands are held feu of the duke of Queenſberry for payment of a triffling feu-duty. They are ſituated upon the water of Mein, within a mile of the great road from Carliſle to Edinburgh and Glaſgow, and two miles from the town of Eccleſechan. There is a valuable limeſtone quarry upon theſe lands, with a ſufficiency of moſs, good farm-houſes, and a ſmall thriving young wood of oak, aſh, and fir.

The title-deeds, tacks, and articles of roup, may be ſeen in the office of Mr George Bruce, depute-clerk of Seſſion, or in the hands of Alexander Young, writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale, to whom or to Mr George Graham at Graham's hall, by Eccleſechan, factor upon the eſtate, application may be made for information or further particulars.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS to DAVIDSON and PORTEOUS, late MERCHANTS in AYR, and of WILLIAM DAVIDSON and SAMUEL PORTEOUS as Individuals.

THAT at a meeting of the Creditors of the ſaid Davidſon and Porteous, held at Ayr upon the 17th December laſt, Alexander Smith, Robert Robertſon, and Thomas M'Clemont, all writers in Ayr, were choſen truſtees on the bankrupt's ſequeſtrated eſtates; and their appointment has ſince been confirmed by the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The Creditors of the ſaid Davidſon and Porteous as a Company, and of William Davidſon and Samuel Porteous as individuals, are hereby required to lodge their claims and grounds or vouchers of debt, with their oaths of verity thereon, with the ſaid truſtees, betwixt and the 13th July next, being nine kalendar months from the date of interlocutor awarding the ſequeſtration, and that thoſe Creditors who ſhall fail to comply with the above requiſition, ſhall have no claim on the firſt diviſion of the effects of the bankrupts.

It is requeſted that thoſe who are indebted to the ſaids Davidſon and Porteous, or to William Davidſon and Samuel Porteous as individuals, will immediately pay in their debts to the ſaid truſtees, otherwiſe they will be proſecuted without delay.

ANTIQUITIES.

This day is Publiſhed,

No. I. OF THE

ANtiquities of Scotland; being a Collection of Views of the moſt remarkable ruins, and ancient buildings, accurately drawn on the ſpot. To each view will be added, an hiſtorical account of its ſituation, when, and by whom built, with every intereſting circumſtance relating thereto.

By FRANCIS GROSE, Eſq; F. A. S.

The favourable reception with which the work, entitled, Antiquities of England and Wales, has been honoured by the public, together with the advice and requeſt of many reſpectable friends, having induced Mr Groſe, the author of that publication, to undertake the

ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND

On a ſimilar Plan.

The work to be compriſed in about thirty-ſix numbers, elegantly printed on a fine paper, made on wove moulds, on purpoſe for the work; and each number to contain four Views.

For the accommodation of the poſſeſſors of the firſt and ſecond edition of the Engliſh Antiquities, this work will be printed on both ſizes, viz. the large edition on ſuper-royal paper, in quarto, price 3 s. 6 d. and the ſmall one, on an imperial octavo, price 2 s. 6 d. each number.

N. B. Any original drawings, ground-plans, or information relative to caſtles, religious houſes, ancient ruins, &c. or pointing out proper ſubjects for this work, particularly ſuch as have never been publiſhed, will be thankfully accepted. Such communications ſent to S. Hooper, for the author, will be duly acknowledged in the work.

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And the LODGING immediately above the laſt-mentioned lodging, conſiſting of five rooms and a kitchen, with the two garret-rooms above the ſame, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Thomſon and others, at the yearly rent of 6 l. 10 s. Sterling.

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Perſons intending to purchaſe, may apply to Mr William Keith, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain; and Iſaac Grant, writer to the ſigner, will ſhow the title-deeds, rental, articles of roup, and plan of the lands.

LANDS IN KINROSS-SHIRE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Eſtate of COLDON, lying in the pariſh and ſhire of Kinroſs, are to be ſold by private bargain, either jointly or in lots.

The Lands conſiſt of about 74c Scots acres, partly incloſed and plauted, and all at preſent in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor;—they are pleaſantly ſituated upon the ſide of Loch Leven, and are bounded by it to the extent of near two miles; and the acceſs to them is eaſy and convenient, as the turnpike road from Queenſferry to Perth runs through them. The grounds are of a good dry ſoil, calculated either for tillage or paſture; and they are capable of great improvement at a moderate expence, as there is lime and coal within a few miles of them, and they lie in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Kinroſs, where plenty of manure may be had.

The Lands hold moſtly of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county. The title-deeds are clear, and if agreeable to a purchaſer, the greateſt part of the price will be allowed to remain in his hands.

For further particulars, application may be made to the proprietor, or to John Syme, writer in Edinburgh.

Sale of Lands in Fifeſhire.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Eſtate of WEST-BOGIE, lying in the pariſh of Abbotſhall, and county of Fife.

Theſe lands, which are ſituated within two meaſured miles of Kirkcaldy, are completely incloſed and ſubdivided, the incloſures all fencible and well watered; the clumps and belts of planting, conſiſting of 25 acres, are in a thriving condition, are properly placed for ſheltering as well as beautifying the ground, and the weedings already yield good returns, and will ſoon be of very conſiderable value. The lands are ſubject to no thirlage, and the teinds valued.

There are on the premiſſes a ſubſtantial Manſion-houſe, conſiſting of nine rooms, a kitchen, cellars, and garret, and a complete farm-ſtead, which were all built a few years ago.

There are alſo on the premiſſes a pigeon-houſe, garden, and orchard, all well ſtocked; and an excellent lime quarry, to which a drain has lately been brought up at a conſiderable expence.

The lands have been for ſeveral years paſt, and preſently are, in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, who, from the offers which have been made to him, does not entertain the leaſt doubt of their yielding, on the ſuppoſition of a moderate rent being put on the manſion-houſe, garden, orchard, pigeon-houſe, &c. 200 l. Sterling per annum, excluſive of the planting.

Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of Parliament for the County.

As alſo, the LANDS of PRINLAWS, with the teinds thereof, pigeon-houſe, and garden, lying in the pariſh of Leſſie, and likewiſe in Fifeſhire. Theſe lands are ſituated on the bank of the water of Leven, in the vicinity of the populous village of Leſſie, are all incloſed and ſubdivided, and the ſtrips and clumps of planting thriving, and of conſiderable value.

There are a bleachfield, and a barley and lint-mill upon the premiſſes. The free yearly rent of the whole is about 80 l. Sterling; and, as the greateſt part of the ground is ſet from year to year, an increaſe of rent, upon granting leaſes of moderate endurance, may reaſonably be expected. The lands are held feu of a ſubject ſuperior, and liable to no thirlage,

The title-deeds and rentals of the whole premiſſes, are in the hands of George Andrew writer in Edinburgh, who has power to treat and conclude a bargain with intending purchaſers, and to whom, or the proprietor at Weſter Bogie, thoſe who mean to purchaſe, and are deſirous of further information, are requeſted to apply.

Lands and Graſings to Let

In the Pariſh of Blair in Athole, and County of Perth.

THE Lands of SHINAGOG-BEG, LAG-MORE, TOMNABRIOLOG, BRAIGAICH, RIENASTROINE, and RIEFIECAR. The arable and meadow lands of theſe ſeveral tenements meaſure about 309 Scots acres, the hill and paſture about 2900. The whole lie contiguous, and are remarkably well adapted for a ſtore or ſheep farm.—There is alſo hill paſture and an incloſure, conſiſting together of 1246 acres or thereby, lately meaſured off, and ſo ſituated, that it can be annexed to the above lands, as parties can agree.—The extent of the whole of the above Lands and Graſings is 4456 acres, and may be entered to at Whitſunday 1789. And,

As an encouragement to offerers, the following extenſive Lands and Graſings, in the neighbourhood of the above, may be at ſame time let, but cannot be entered to ſo early, in reſpect the ſame is under leaſe, of which a very ſhort period is ſtill to run, viz.—The Lands and Graſings of SHENAGOGMORE and others, meaſuring 2624 acres: And alſo, the Lands and Graſings of AULDNABINABEG, with the pertinents, and others, meaſuring 2703 acres. Theſe lands and graſings, when united with thoſe above mentioned, will make one of the moſt complete Highland farms in Scotland, being wholly of excellent ſoil, lying moſtly on lime-ſtone, ſituated near the great military road for the north of Scotland, cloſe to a large quantity of ſhell-marl, but may be let jointly or ſeparately as offerers incline, for ſuch number of years as can be agreed upon.

For particulars application may be made to Mr Macdonald writer to the ſignet, Prince's ſtreet, Edinburgh, with whom a plan of the grounds may be ſeen; and James White, overſeer at Lude, will ſhow the grounds.

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